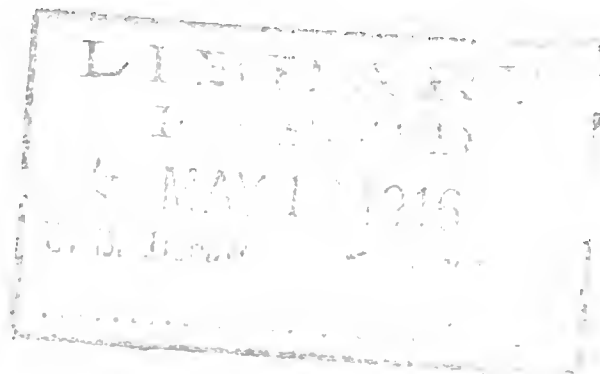


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EX 89  
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No. A-81.

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,  
COOPERATING.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF EXTENSION WORK, SOUTH,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### CANNING, PRESERVING, PICKLING.

#### CANNING.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

TO CANNING CLUB MEMBERS IN THE SOUTH:

It is important that you get ready for the canning season by securing in advance supplies such as jars, cans with solder-hemmed caps, canning outfit, etc., so that you will allow nothing to go to waste. It is also of the greatest importance that you study your instructions and follow the advice of your county agent carefully that your products may be of fine quality. Club members must follow these instructions for canning so that all products may be uniform and of standard pack. Tack these rules up by you as you work and observe every one of them. Remember that the "4-II Brand" label can be used only on the best and that every can you pack must come up to these standards if sold. By so doing you can secure a good market and sustain your reputation for fine products.

The United States Food and Drugs Act requires that foods in package form which are shipped from one State to another should have the quantity of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked. This applies to canned fruits and vegetables, in which case the net weight should be stated in pounds and ounces. Many States have similar requirements. It is illegal to sell a package containing less than the net weight stated on the label.

The directions in this circular enable you not only to comply with Federal regulations but also to produce the quality required for standard club products.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR CANNING IN TIN.

*Making flux.*—Put some commercial hydrochloric (muriatic) acid into a glass or crockery vessel (not metal), add strips of sheet zinc until no more can be dissolved. To this add an equal quantity of water. Label this "Flux" and use carefully. When canning, have one vessel (a can will do) with enough flux in it to clean the tools. Keep separately in a glass bottle the quantity to be used in sealing cans.

*Cleaning and tinning the steel and copper.*—It is of first importance to have the capping steel and tipping copper in good condition. These may need to be rubbed with coarse sandpaper or on a soft brick to smooth them, or the steel may have to be filed to take the rust off. In the latter case care must be taken to keep the edge of the steel true. Both the capping steel and tipping copper must be kept tinned or coated with solder to make the solder flow evenly when sealing. Have ready in a can a handful of sal ammoniac mixed with a few pieces of solder. Heat the already smoothed capping steel or tipping copper until almost red hot, dip into the flux, then into the sal ammoniac and solder, turning it about and rubbing until bright and well coated with solder. Then dip into the flux again.

*Preparation of vegetables.*—In securing a fine quality, much depends upon having the vegetables or fruit absolutely fresh, crisp, and clean, and kept cool. All surroundings and utensils should be spotlessly clean, and all operations from beginning to end of any lot of canning should be carried on as rapidly as possible. A good slogan is "One hour from the field to the can." First have cans and lids thoroughly washed and scalded. Sort and grade the fruit, discarding all defective ones, and use together those of same size. Use only uniformly well ripened products. Only young, tender, quickly grown vegetables retain their flavor when canned.

#### STEPS TAKEN IN CANNING IN TIN.

1. *Sorting* and grading fruit or vegetables, washing, peeling, etc.
2. *Scalding, peeling, and coring (for tomatoes).*—Put into trays and lower into boiling water for one minute. Remove at once to prevent cooking. Plunge into cold water to make the fruit firm, and peel promptly. In tomato peeling use a slender pointed knife to cut out the core and be careful not to cut into the seed cells. Keep the tomatoes whole when possible.
3. *Blanching* consists of plunging the vegetable or fruit into boiling water for a short time. Use a wire basket or cheese cloth square for this. The blanch gives a more thorough cleaning, removes the strong odor and flavor from certain kinds of vegetables, improves the texture, and insures a clearer liquor. It also shrinks the fruit or vegetable and makes it more flexible. A full pack is then more easily made. The time required for blanching varies with the state of maturity. Beans should be blanched until tender enough to bend without breaking. Peaches will pack better if quickly blanched by lowering for 15 seconds into water below boiling (about 180° F.). The same blanch will make the hard varieties of pears pack better and give them a more transparent appearance; and used for cherries will prevent splitting and cracking. Spraying fruit with cold water after blanching will make it firmer. Frequently it is well to put the

vegetable into cold water for an instant after blanching to make more crisp. In blanching asparagus, tie a few stalks in each bundle, lower the bundle into water, tips up, blanching the lower ends one or two minutes before immersing the tips. Blanch the tips only two or three minutes.

4. *Packing* (see table for size of cans to use for different vegetables).—The Federal laws require the cans to be filled as full of food as is practicable for processing and to contain only enough liquor to fill the spaces and cover the contents. Weigh a sufficient number of cans before and after filling to obtain an accurate idea of average net weight. On account of expansion in processing, corn can be packed less full than other vegetables. These instructions do not cover the canning of corn for market. Mark the cans with a pencil or knife to show contents. Plan in advance and work rapidly. Let one person do the packing and another attend to the weighing. Do not allow filled cans to stand before adding liquor and exhausting. To do so will injure the product.

5. *Adding brine, sirup, or water*.—After adding to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of top, shake the can gently to displace all air within it. Now clean and wipe the groove around the opening. Slip on the cap and weigh before sealing to be sure of having the required weight.

6. *Fluxing and capping*.—Apply the flux carefully around the groove, making sure that none of it enters the can. Use a small brush or cord, or little mop made by tying a piece of clean white cloth around the end of a small stick. The flux is used to make the solder adhere to the tin. Apply the clean, hot capping steel, holding the cap in place with the center rod; while you lower the steel, turn it steadily until the solder flows. Hold the rod firmly and lift the steel with a sudden twist to swing the melted solder around the groove evenly.

7. *Exhausting*.—Place the cans in trays and lower into boiling water to within 1 inch of the top to drive the air out of the cans. Let them stay the shortest possible time necessary to drive out the air. Ordinarily three minutes is enough, and the temperature need not again reach boiling before cans are taken out. Frequently, exhausting is done at 180° F. Exhausting is necessary. If omitted, the air left in the can expands, causing it to bulge. The can may not resume normal shape again, or if it does and is exposed to a warmer temperature it may again expand, giving the appearance of a "swell." This will not only prevent sale of that can, but may also cut off future orders. Furthermore, the presence of air may cause the tin to dissolve more readily and enter into the food. Exhausting is required where the 4-H Brand label is used.

8. *Tipping*.—Close the small hole in top of the can immediately after exhausting. Apply flux as for capping, and use a little wire

solder to close the hole. Hold the solder with left hand near the hole and barely touch the hot copper to it, so that only a bead will drop and cover the hole. This makes a neat tip.

9. *Processing*.—Boil the cans which have been exhausted and tipped to sterilize the contents. Have the water boiling vigorously when the cans go in. Lower cans slowly under the water and look out for any showers of bubbles from a can. These show that it leaks at the point from which the bubbles come and must be taken out and resoldered. Begin counting time when the water first boils after immersing the cans. Keep it boiling constantly. In intermittent processing the vegetable is processed for one hour on each of three successive days. The time is sometimes reduced to two days with very young string beans and some other more easily sterilized vegetables. It is not possible to state the shortest time which may be used safely because of the varying conditions.

10. *Cooling*.—Cool all canned products as quickly as possible to stop the cooking, which breaks down the fruit and injures the flavor and color. Plunge the cans into very cold water immediately, especially when processing intermittently. Never stack cans close together until entirely cold.

11. *Labeling*.—After 8 to 10 days, or immediately before selling, label all cans. Place the sealed end down, so that the opposite end will appear at the top when placed on the shelf. Use a rather dry paste, and put it only on the end of the label, so that no paste will touch the tin. If paste touches the can, it may cause rust. Where a damp climate causes cans to rust easily, the outside of the can may be lacquered before being labeled. Club members may use the 4-H Brand label only on first-class goods. They must put net weight in pounds and ounces and packer's name and address on each can. Every girl thus guarantees her own goods.

#### BRINING AND SEASONING.

Brine, sirup, or water are added immediately after packing to such fruits and vegetables as need to be surrounded by a liquid either for proper preparation or for purpose of sterilization. No more liquor is allowed than is actually necessary to cover the contents after as full a pack as possible is made. All 4-H Brand tomatoes have a mixture of sugar and salt added. Mix this in the proportion of one-third salt and two-thirds sugar and put two level teaspoonfuls in each No. 3 can of tomatoes and one teaspoonful in each No. 2 can. Use this for peas, lima beans, and corn. It is required that all products to be sold be packed with the sirup or brine indicated, so as to come up to the standard. The flavor of such products is much superior to those without sugar or salt. In canning tomatoes, no addition of tomato juice in excess of the amount present in the tomatoes canned is allowed. Any water is considered

an adulteration. In canning tomatoes in glass for exhibits and home use, when it is desirable to keep the tomatoes whole, they may be packed carefully and a thick liquor poured over them. This may be obtained by cooking smaller or broken tomatoes and putting through a sieve.

*Brine* for beans, okra, cauliflower, etc., should contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces salt to a gallon of water. For asparagus a heavier brine, 4 ounces to a gallon of water, is needed.

#### STANDARDS FOR 4-H BRAND CANNED VEGETABLES.

*Tomatoes.*—Cans to contain not less than 2 pounds 1 ounce tomatoes in No. 3 and not less than 1 pound 4 ounces tomatoes in No. 2. To be filled with sound ripe fruit, carefully peeled and cored; tomatoes to be whole or in large pieces, firm, uniformly red, and of good flavor.

*Tomatoes and green pepper.*—Cans to contain not less than 2 pounds packed in No. 3 cans. For this pack add one medium-size green sweet pepper, after removing the stem and seeds, to each can of tomatoes.

*String beans.*—Net weight in No. 3 can before liquor is added at least 1 pound 8 ounces, brine 8 to 10 ounces. Net weight No. 2, 13 ounces beans and about 8 ounces liquor. Beans to be tender, green, uniform in size, well strung, and of good flavor. The net weight which appears on label should be for No. 3, 2 pounds, for No. 2, 1 pound 5 ounces.

*Peas.*—No. 2 cans to have at least  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ounces net weight of peas and about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ounces liquor—peas to be fairly uniform in size, tender, whole, and of good flavor; liquor clear. Net weight appearing on label should be for No. 2 cans 1 pound 8 ounces.

*Baby beets.*—To be packed in No. 2 lacquered tins, about 30 baby beets to each can, maximum size  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and average size 1 inch in diameter. No. 2 can to have at least 16 ounces whole beets and 4 ounces liquid. Net weight which appears on label should be for No. 2 can 1 pound 4 ounces.

*Okra.*—Net weight of contents in No. 3 can should appear on label, 2 pounds. Only young, tender okra should be packed, and it is best to simply remove the cap without cutting into the seed pod and pack it whole. Brine is added as explained in the table.

*Peppers.*—No. 2 cans to contain between 8 and 10 whole peppers. Flat No. 1 cans to contain 4 or 5 whole peppers, and net weight of contents appearing on the label should be for No. 2 can not less than 1 pound, or flat No. 1 can not less than 8 ounces.

*Soup mixture.*—This should consist of a mixture which is made in the proportion of one-half tomato pulp, one-fourth corn or tiny lima beans, and one-fourth okra with seasoning added. One slice of onion 2 inches in diameter should be added to each No. 2 can. The toma-



toes should be heated, rubbed through a sieve and cooked down to about the consistency of ketchup before measuring; then the corn, okra, onion, and seasoning should be added and cooked until the corn and okra are about three-fourths done. Then pack into cans and follow directions as given in the table on page 8. Net weight of contents appearing on label of No. 2 can should be 1 pound 4½ ounces.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR CANNING IN GLASS.

*Jars.*—The glass-top jar with wire clamp is the best type of jar for use in intermittent processing. If products are to be sold, a good commercial jar is necessary. Commercial jars when purchased in gross quantities are cheaper than household jars and can be chosen in appropriate size for each product. A 10 or 12 ounce jar with glass top and screw rim can be effectively used for preserves, jams, pickles, etc. Another good type of commercial jar is one with hermetic cap and can be had in different sizes for various products. A 4-ounce size is suitable for individual service, a 10-ounce size for general use.

Assemble all supplies and utensils such as jars, new rubbers and lids, wooden spoons, paddle, one-half pint measuring cup, measuring spoons, paring knives, sugar, salt, soda, etc., in a clean convenient place in which to work.

#### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CANNING IN GLASS.

The steps 1, 2, and 3, under "Canning in tin," are also to be followed when packing in glass. Sterilize jars by placing them in a vessel, side down, covering with cold water, bringing to a boil and boiling for 15 minutes.

4. *Packing.*—After selecting fruit or vegetables for uniformity in size and quality (see score) it should be arranged with reference to symmetry and the best use of the space within the jar. In placing the fruit or vegetable in a jar, a thin, slender, flexible paddle made out of cane is useful. This paddle is also used to take out the bubbles of air by running it down the side of the jar to touch these bubbles after the liquor has been added to the pack.

5. *Adjusting the cap.*—Before placing the cap be sure that the rubber is flattened in its groove, without the presence of any seed or particle of the fruit. When a screw-top jar is used, screw the cap evenly about halfway. When a glass-top jar with wire clamp is used, place the lid on evenly and raise both clamps up, the upper one fastened to hold the lid in place. With an hermetic jar, fasten the cap on the jar evenly with the clamp. This type of jar is self-sealing as it cools.

6. *Processing.*—Place the jars in a water bath on a rack (a wooden one is good) to avoid breaking. Have the water the same temperature as the contents, letting it come to within 2 inches of the tops of jars. Have a tight cover for the vessel to keep in the steam. Do not



count time until the water begins to boil; keep it boiling steadily for the time required. Seal the jars air-tight promptly at end of processing and remove them from the bath, being careful not to allow a cold draft to strike them. In intermittent processing, raise the clamp of each jar at the beginning of each processing to allow for expansion. Seal at close of each processing. The hermetic jar is not a suitable one for intermittent processing.

7. Store products in a cool, dry, dark place.

8. *Labeling*.—Before labeling, wash and polish each jar. Place the label on the plain side of the jar midway between the seams one-fourth inch from the lower edge. On every label must appear the name of the contents, name and address of the packer, and net weight in pounds and ounces.

*Score for judging the quality of canned fruits and vegetables.*

	Score of 100.	Score of 30.
I. Appearance.....	25	7½
(a) Color.		
(b) Clearness.		
II. Texture.....	10	3
III. Flavor.....	20	6
IV. Uniformity.....	15	4½
(a) Ripeness.		
(b) Appropriate size.		
V. Pack (arrangement).....	15	4½
VI. Container.....	15	4½
(a) Appropriate package.		
(b) Label.		
(c) Neatness.		

**STANDARDS FOR 4-H BRAND CANNED FRUITS.**

*Figs*.—The net weight contents of a No. 2 enamel-lined can of figs should, as shown on the label, be not less than 1 pound 6 ounces. Figs should remain whole and a No. 2 can should contain about 30 to 35 whole figs.

*Peaches*.—A No. 3 can should have at least 1 pound 5 ounces solids and 11 ounces liquid, should contain between 10 and 12 halves of peaches, and the net weight of contents appearing on label should be not less than 2 pounds.

*Pears*.—The net weight in a No. 3 can should be not less than 2 pounds, having 11 ounces liquid, 1 pound 5 ounces solids, and between 12 and 14 halves.

*Berries*.—The net weight of a No. 3 can of blackberries or raspberries should be 2 pounds; of a No. 2 can, 1 pound 6 ounces, whole berries weighing about one-half of total in each case. The berries should be large, whole, and of good color and flavor. The sirup used in packing must be made out of strained berry juice and sugar, with no water added. Enamel-lined cans should always be used.

## CANNING VEGETABLES (HOT-WATER PROCESS).

Do not attempt to use this table without reading all directions carefully.

Vegetable.	Blanch, minutes.	Liquor.	In tin.			In glass.	
			No. of can.	Exhaust, minutes.	Process.	Jar.	Process.
Asparagus.....	3 to 4.....	Brine (heavy).....	2	3	Intermittent or 2 hours.	Pint.....	Intermittent or 2 hours continuous.
String beans.....	3 to 8.....	Brine.....	2	3	Intermittent.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	.....	do.....	3	5	do.....	Quart.....	Intermittent.
Lima beans.....	2 to 5.....	Salt, sugar, water.....	2	3	do.....	do.....	Do.
Beets.....	Cook $\frac{3}{4}$ done, peel.....	Brine.....	2	3	1 to 2 hours.....	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.
Carrots.....	Cook $\frac{3}{4}$ done, scrape.....	do.....	2	3	1 hour.....	do.....	1 hour.
Corn.....	1 to 3 (blanch on cob).....	Salt, sugar, water.....	2	10	Intermittent.....	do.....	Intermittent.
Okra.....	10 to 15.....	Brine.....	2	3	do.....	Pint and quart.....	Do.
Peas (very young).....	1 to 3.....	Salt, sugar, water.....	2	3	45 minutes first day, 35 minutes second and third days.	Pint.....	Same as No. 2.
Peas, medium.....	3 to 8.....	do.....	2	3	Intermittent.....	do.....	Intermittent.
Potato, sweet.....	Cook $\frac{3}{4}$ done, peel.....	Pack dry.....	3	15	3 hours.....	Quart.....	3 hours.
Rhubarb.....	.....	Cold water.....	2	2	15 minutes.....	do.....	15 minutes.
Soup mixture.....	.....	Salt, sugar.....	2	5	2 hours or intermittent.....	do.....	2 hours or intermittent.
Tomato.....	.....	do.....	2	2	20 minutes.....	Pint.....	15 minutes.
Do.....	.....	do.....	3	3	30 minutes.....	Quart.....	30 minutes.

NOTE.—String beans packed in No. 2 cans are preferable because more surely sterilized.

Corn, lima beans, and peas should never be packed in larger container than No. 2 and processed always intermittently. Corn is cut from cob after blanching.

Soup mixture containing corn and lima beans should always be processed intermittently.

The brine used is made of 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces salt to 1 gallon of water, except for asparagus, which contains 4 ounces to 1 gallon.

Beets and rhubarb when packed in tin must be put in enamel-lined cans.

# CANNING FRUITS (HOT-WATER PROCESS).

Fruit.	Blanch.	Sirup.	In tin.			In glass.	
			No. of can.	Exhaust, minutes.	Process, minutes.	Jar.	Process, minutes.
Apples.....	1 minute.....	No. 1.....	3	2	8	Quart.....	12
Berries.....	.....	No. 3.....	2	2	10	do.....	10
Cherries, sweet.....	15 seconds.....	do.....	2	2	20	do.....	25
Cherries, sour.....	do.....	No. 4.....	2	2	20	do.....	25
Currants.....	.....	No. 3.....	2	2	15	do.....	15
Figs.....	Soda blanch.....	do.....	2	2	25	do.....	30
Gooseberries.....	.....	do.....	2	2	15	do.....	20
Guava.....	15 seconds.....	No. 4.....	2	3	20	do.....	35
Do.....	do.....	.....	3	3	25	Pint.....	25
May haw.....	.....	No. 3.....	2	2	20	Quart.....	25
Peaches.....	15 seconds.....	No. 4.....	3	3	15	do.....	20
Pears.....	do.....	No. 3.....	3	3	20	do.....	25
Plums.....	Prick with needle.....	No. 4.....	2	2	12	do.....	15

NOTE.—Berries, cherries, currants, figs, gooseberries, May haws, and plums when packed in tin must be put in enamelled cans. To make the sirups recommended, boil sugar and water together in the proportion given below until sugar is dissolved. Strain all impurities out of the sirup before using:  
 Sirup No. 1, use 14 ounces to 1 gallon water.  
 Sirup No. 2, use 1 pound 14 ounces to 1 gallon water.  
 Sirup No. 3, use 3 pounds 9 ounces to 1 gallon water.  
 Sirup No. 4, use 5 pounds 8 ounces to 1 gallon water.  
 Sirup No. 5, use 6 pounds 13 ounces to 1 gallon water.  
 The sirup for canned berries is made out of berry juice instead of water.

### PRESERVING.

These recipes are prepared for advanced club members who are ready to begin work in preserving. In order to secure the uniform products required for market, it is necessary to have some special equipment. Good enamel or aluminum vessels, scales, measuring cups, wooden spoons and paddles, thermometers, and saccharometer (see letter 853) are needed.

In making preserves, the object is to have the fruit permeated with sirup. Care must be taken to do this gradually so as to prevent the shrinking and toughening which results when fruit is placed at once in very dense sirup. It is also important not to pack the finished preserves in sirup heavy enough to crystallize later. To insure accurate and uniform results, test with a saccharometer the density of all sirups used in packing preserves. A 250-centimeter glass cylinder or other tall slender vessel is needed to hold the sirup in which the saccharometer is floated. The degrees of density used in these recipes are those indicated by Balling or Brix saccharometers.

Process preserves or jam in 12-ounce or pint jars, 20 minutes at 180° F. (simmering). When jars with glass top and screw cap or wire clamp (lightning seal) are used, tighten cap immediately at end of processing. When hermetic jars are used, leave clamp on cap until jar is entirely cold. Measurements level.

### PRESERVED BERRIES.

Practically the same methods are to be followed in preserving and making jams of all berries. Berries should be gathered in shallow trays or baskets and not in deep vessels which allow them to be bruised and crushed. They should be uniform, ripe, and sound. Select only large, firm berries for preserving; those for jam may contain the smaller and broken ones. All berries should be carefully sorted and lightly washed by placing in a colander and pouring water over them rather than putting them into a pan of water.

To retain the best possible color and flavor, sirup for preserved berries should be made of a berry juice obtained by crushing, heating and straining the softer, broken berries. Add 1 pint of sugar to each pint of berry juice and allow to boil 10 minutes. Weigh the choice perfect berries after removing the caps or stems and allow 1 pound of sugar extra for each pound of whole berries. Add the extra sugar to the sirup, bring to a boil and skim. Remove from the fire and cool sirup before dropping the berries into it to prevent shriveling and toughening the fruit. Place over the fire and bring slowly to a boil and simmer until the berries are heated through, being very careful not to overcook; the berries should remain whole. Lift the berries from the sirup and place carefully into shallow pans. Pour sirup over them and allow to stand over night. Pack cold, filling the jar with

berries before pouring the sirup over them. Cap, process, and seal. The preserves may be packed hot, after removing from the fire, capped and processed immediately. The sirup in which berry preserves are packed should have density of  $50^{\circ}$  to  $55^{\circ}$  and will often need to be boiled down to this density after removing berries.

#### JAM.

In selecting berries for jam, the ripe broken ones suggested above will give fine color and flavor, but at the same time there should always be about one-half the quantity which are slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jelly-like consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

In stirring jam use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to  $220^{\circ}$  F. When finished it will give the same test as required from finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment, cooled in a spoon and allowed to drop from the side of the spoon it will not pour but will fall in a sheet or flake.

#### PRESERVED FIGS.

6 quarts figs.

2 quarts sugar.

3 quarts water.

Select firm sound fruit, discard all overripe or broken figs. Sprinkle 1 cup of soda over the selected figs and cover with about 6 quarts of boiling water. Allow to stand 15 minutes, drain off this soda solution and rinse the figs well through two baths of clear cold water. Let the figs drain while sirup is prepared. Mix sugar and water, boil 10 minutes and skim. Add well-drained figs gradually so as not to cool the sirup. Cook rapidly until figs are clear and tender (about two hours). When the figs are transparent, lift them out carefully and place into shallow pans. If the sirup is not heavy enough (about  $50^{\circ}$ ) continue boiling until it reaches this density, then pour it over the figs, being careful to see that the fruit is entirely covered. Let stand over night. Next morning pack the figs cold into sterilized jars, having stems all the same length and placing the figs so that all stems will be upward. Fill each jar to overflowing with the sirup testing  $55^{\circ}$ . Cap, clamp, process, and seal immediately.

#### FIG MARMALADE.

Select very ripe figs, remove all stems, treat them with scalding soda solution, and rinse thoroughly as in preserving. Cook in quantities not larger than 3 pounds at one time. Allow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds sugar to each 3 pounds of figs. Add barely enough water to start the

cooking (about one-half cup), crush the figs, heat to boiling, and add the sugar. Cook rapidly to 220° F., following instructions given under berry jam. Pack and process like preserves.

#### PRESERVED WATERMELON RIND.

Cut 1 pound rind into 1-inch squares. Remove peel and all pink part. Soak over night in limewater (1 ounce lime to 2 quarts water). The following morning let stand for 2 hours in clear water. Drain well, then drop into boiling water and boil rapidly for 10 minutes. Drain again and add gradually to the sirup (made by boiling together 3 cups sugar, 3 pints water). Add to this the juice of one-half lemon and three extra slices of lemon. Cook until the melon is tender and transparent. Allow to stand until cold, arrange the pieces attractively in the jars, garnishing with slices of lemon. Cover with the sirup testing 50° to 55°. Process, and seal.

#### GINGERED WATERMELON RIND.

Follow the same method as for preserves until after rind has been freshened in cold water. Then drain well and boil rapidly for 15 minutes in strong ginger tea (1 ounce ginger to 1 quart water). Finish cooking in a 30° sirup made by using 1 pint strained ginger tea with 1 quart water and 1½ pounds sugar. Cook rapidly until tender and transparent (about 2 hours). After rind has boiled for one-half hour, add one-half lemon, cut into thin slices. Pack and process like preserves.

#### PEACH MARMALADE.

2½ pounds peaches cut into small pieces.	1 inch ginger root.
1 pound sugar.	½ cup peach juice.
6 whole allspice.	½ teaspoon whole cloves.
1 cracked peach seed.	1 teaspoon cinnamon bark.
	1 teaspoon sprig mace.

(Tie spices in cheesecloth bag.)

Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear (to 220° F.). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once. If this is done quickly, having everything very hot, a good seal should result. However, when packing for market, it is far safer to process this jam both to insure sterilization and a tight seal.

#### GINGER PEARS.

Use pears not quite ripe, peel, core, and cut into thin slices. To 8 pounds of pears, allow 8 pounds sugar, 1 cup of water, juice of 4 lemons. Cut the lemon rinds into thin strips and add them. Also add ½ pound of ginger root cut into pieces. Simmer until thick as marmalade. Pack, like peach jam.

## PICKLING.

These recipes have been prepared for uniform 4-H Brand pickles and ketchup. Brine in which vegetables stand for a brief time is about 45 per cent (1 cup salt to 1 gallon water). If vegetables are to be brined for several months it is necessary to use a salt per cent scale (see letter 853) and to secure further instructions.

## TOMATO KETCHUP.

Select red ripe tomatoes. The extra juice, small and broken fruit, which will not do for canning, may be used, if they are sound and red. Any green or yellowish parts of fruit will make a ketchup inferior in flavor and color, and not good for market. Use whole spices tied loosely in a bag while cooking and remove before bottling to prevent darkening the product caused by ground spices. This does not apply to red pepper, which helps to give a bright red color. The pulp of sweet Spanish pepper or the ground Hungarian paprika may also be used to give color and flavor. Remove seeds from sweet red pepper, chop and add 1 cup of this pepper and 2 medium-size onions to 1 gallon tomatoes before cooking.

Cook the tomatoes thoroughly, put through a colander or sieve, saving all pulp, and measure. For every gallon of pulp use the following:

2 tablespoons salt.	1 level tablespoon each of whole all-
4 tablespoons sugar.	spice, cloves, cinnamon, and
1 tablespoon mustard (powdered).	pepper.
1 pint good vinegar.	2 small red peppers sliced and seed
	removed.

After putting tomatoes through a colander add ground spices and spice bag, and cook for 1½ hours, or until nearly thick enough, then add vinegar and cook until thick. Rapid cooking (being careful not to scorch the ketchup) will give a better color than slow cooking. The finished product should be a fine bright red.

Pour the ketchup at once into hot sterilized bottles. If any quantity is made for sale, set the hot bottles at once in a vessel of hot water, having a false bottom in it to prevent breakage, put the cork stoppers in loosely and process at boiling point for 30 minutes. Drive the corks in tightly and when cool dip mouth of bottle into melted paraffin, or cover stopper with sealing wax.



## MUSTARD PICKLE.

VEGETABLES.	DRESSING.
1 pint whole small cucumbers.	1 quart vinegar.
1 pint sliced cucumbers	4 tablespoons flour.
1 pint small whole onions.	1 cup sugar.
1 cup beans.	3 tablespoons powdered mustard.
3 green sweet peppers.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon turmeric.
3 red sweet peppers.	1 tablespoon celery seed.
1 pint green fig tomatoes, or 1 pint cauliflower.	

Cut all vegetables before measuring—tomatoes into halves, cucumbers into slices, string beans into  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lengths, diagonally or on the bias, and chop peppers. All vegetables should be tender, and the whole cucumbers not longer than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Put all vegetables into brine over night, then freshen in clear water for 2 hours. Let these vegetables stand in liquor of one-half vinegar and one-half water for 15 minutes, then scald in same liquor.

To make mustard dressing, rub all the dry ingredients together until smooth, then add the hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make smooth paste. Cook over pan of water, stirring carefully, until the sauce thickens. Then drain the vegetables thoroughly and pour the mustard dressing over them while hot. Mix well and pack in sterilized jars. Process 10-ounce jars for 20 minutes at  $180^{\circ}$  F. (simmering).

## SPICED CUCUMBER SALAD.

VEGETABLES.	SPICED VINEGAR.
5 pounds sliced cucumbers (about 2 dozen).	1 quart vinegar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped onion.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.
2 cups chopped sweet red pepper.	1 tablespoon each salt, powdered ginger, and mustard seed.
1 cup chopped sweet green pepper.	2 tablespoons celery seed (crushed).
	1 tablespoon each of whole pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and allspice.

Mix the cucumber and onion and sprinkle alternate layers with salt, using three-fourths cup for whole. Let stand over night. Put peppers into brine over night. Next morning drain vegetables and freshen for 1 to 2 hours in clear water.

Put all whole spices into cheesecloth bag except the celery seed and mustard seed, which are put in loose. Add spices to the vinegar and boil for 5 minutes. Drain the vegetables well and pour the hot spiced vinegar over them. Let stand 24 hours. Pack, distributing the pepper well and flattening some of the cucumber slices against the face of each jar. Fill jars with same vinegar and paddle well to remove all bubbles. Garnish with strips of red pepper or pieces of spice. Process 12-ounce or pint jar for 15 minutes at  $180^{\circ}$  F.

## PICKLED ONIONS.

Select small white onions and sort into two sizes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter in one and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in other. Peel, cover with fresh water and let stand for 2 days, changing the water on second day. Wash well and put into brine for 4 days, changing brine at end of second day. Take out of brine and put into boiling water. Let stand for 10 minutes, then put into cold water for 2 hours. Drain, and pack into jars, putting in a few small red peppers, and garnishing with sprigs of mace. Fill jars to overflowing with spiced vinegar, made previously and allowed to stand for a few days with spice bags left in it. Process as for pickles.

## SPICED VINEGAR.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon vinegar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons mustard seed.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons celery seed.	1 tablespoon salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated horse-radish.	1 tablespoon cinnamon.
1 cup sugar.	

Cloves, nutmeg, and grated onion may be added if desired.

## GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.

1 gallon green tomatoes.	1 tablespoon whole black pepper.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen large onions.	1 tablespoon whole cloves.
3 cups brown sugar.	1 tablespoon whole allspice.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lemon.	1 tablespoon celery seed (crushed).
3 pods of red pepper.	1 tablespoon mustard seed.
3 cups vinegar.	1 tablespoon ground mustard.

Slice the tomatoes and onions thin. Sprinkle over them  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of salt and let stand over night in a crock or enameled vessel. Tie the pepper, cloves, allspice, and celery seed in a cheesecloth bag. Slice the lemon and chop two pepper pods very fine. Drain the tomato and onion well. Add all seasoning except one pepper pod to the vinegar, then add the tomato and onion. Cook for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, stirring gently at intervals to prevent burning. Remove spice bag to prevent darkening product. Pack in 10-ounce jar and garnish with slender strips of the red pepper, placing them vertically on the opposite sides of each jar. Process for 15 minutes.

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